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Wilson's Labor Record

By LUCIEN SAINT
(Our Washington Letter)

Wilson has been the small business man's president, in the second half of his term, he showed a striking tendency to do something of a big business man's president. But whatever he has done, never he has thrown his allegiance, it is perfectly plain that he has not been a workingman's president. The reasons, like the annals of the poor, are short and simple. Here they are:

Of the bills signed by Wilson which have any claim to be labor measures, but one is of real importance. This is the Seaman's Bill, too well known to the world of labor to need comment here. Wilson's share in its passage was practically nil. He signed it when it was laid before him. He waited till nearly the last minute to sign it, and while it was in danger of failing he did not raise a finger to help.

The other measure is the so-called "labor exemption" clause in one of the trust bills. This clause is equivocal in language and will eventually have to be defined by the federal courts. It seems, however, to exempt labor from prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust act. It is not in the original language proposed by the American Federation of Labor, and Wilson is on record as saying that labor probably could be prosecuted under it. Probably labor will, but meanwhile the politicians who are trying to make Wilson appear to be the one and only friend of labor are using this to gain votes for him.

Thanks to the lack of sympathy for labor on the part of Wilson, the following measures failed:

The child labor bill.
The contract labor bill.
The workmen's compensation bill.
The women's eight-hour bill.
The gunman bill.

At this writing it appears more than probable that the radical recommendations of the Industrial Relations Commission will be ignored by Wilson and his congress.

The one constructive ameliorative labor project of the Wilson administration has been the development of a system of national employment exchanges. Credit for this task should be given to Assistant Secretary of Labor Post. The department of labor has publicly stated that this system will not solve the problem of unemployment, and that in times of industrial depression the evil will continue unabated. It will merely "take up the slack" and connect the manless job with the jobless man. It will not find work for men when there is no work to be found.

No account of Wilson's labor record would be complete without mention of the so-called "model" workers' homes to be erected in Washington, D. C., in memory of the president's late wife. The idea is to afford a chance to philanthropists to be philanthropic without losing money. The block of houses to be erected will rent for current prices. There will be a community library, a playground, a social worker to help the mothers and children and collect the rents, and the return on the capital invested by the philanthropists will be nine and one-half per cent. To this scheme Wilson has lent his name and sanction.

Expect Socialist Victories In New York Campaign Now On

NOTE.—There may be surprises galore for Socialists after the votes are counted in many States and cities next month. Altho it is an "off year," Socialists have been especially active, and have to be congratulated for the work they have to offer our readers when the returns come in. Here is an article by William Morris Feigenbaum, telling about the campaign now on in New York City. All Socialist secretaries are urged to send all news of election results to The American Socialist, 208 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill., so that our votes have been cast.

If there is no election in your town, get busy and "Organize for 1916!"

By William Morris Feigenbaum.

THE wind-up of the campaign in New York is about the hottest thing that this old politics-soaked village has ever seen. The Socialists have set pace so swift that the old line politicians are wondering what the words "off year" mean, and if election day does not show a number of striking Socialist victories, there is nothing in the "dope."

This year is an "off year." Every four years there is an election that elects a few assorted judges, some sheriffs, a couple of coroners, and a county register in each of the five counties that make up this city. Also, there is an election for a new board of aldermen, and an assembly. But that is all. In the even numbered years there is the gubernatorial election, every alternate one is also the presidential election. Every four years we elect a mayor; and on the fourth year, in 1907, 1911, 1915, and so on, there is nothing but the few fat, but unimportant, county offices.

But the registration is 667,000. That is a registration that has never been heard of, even in a mayoralty election. There are four reasons for that. One is the tremendous interest in the suffrage amendment. The second is the great interest aroused in the new constitution that the workers are trying hard to defeat. And the other two reasons are the tremendous fight that the Socialists are putting up, and the almost certainty of the election of a number of Socialists this fall.

WILLIAM M. FEIGENBAUM.

DEBS AND 5,000 SOCIALISTS IN N. Y. SUFFRAGE PARADE

BY Wire to American Socialist.

Greatest suffrage parade ever held in America took place Saturday, up Eighth avenue. Sixty thousand in line. Hundreds of thousands cheered march. Five thousand in Socialist section, with Debs at head, wildly cheered all along the line. Entire city enthusiastic. Made thousands of votes for suffrage. Passage of amendment almost certain.

WILLIAM M. FEIGENBAUM.

makers' Union, and Clement Wood, a brilliant Socialist writer, are rousing up the workers. And finally, in the Eighth, once a stronghold of the rotten Tammany corruption, now the best Socialist district in the city, William Karlin, a popular Socialist lawyer, and Joseph D. Cannon, the eloquent miner, are the standard bearers.

In the Brownsville section of Brooklyn the quiet, persistent work of years is about to bear fruit in the election of A. I. Shiplacoff, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, and Barnett Wolf, salesman, an old-time Socialist of great intelligence, and an orator of power. In the east New York section of the city there is a great fight for the election of William Koenig as alderman, a man whose father was a pioneer German comrade, and who has been fighting for Socialism for years. In the Williamsburg section of the city Philip Satra and J. Abramowitz are making a gallant fight to carry the Twenty-first (Kings). In Yorkville, where the unions are strong, and from which section the second Socialist congressman will probably come, Edward F. Cassidy, veteran Socialist, union printer, inspiring leader of the workers, is making a splendid fight, and August Claesens is right in the forefront.

In the Bronx there are districts in which the Socialist vote will total thousands, enough to elect two congressmen if the number of citizens was as small as it is in London's district. In Queens, where the German workers have powerful Socialist organizations, the vote will be immense. Socialist Victory Impends.

The old parties are fighting like fishwives over the spoils of office. There is nothing in it but jobs. The Socialists are fighting a great fight for Socialism, looking neither to the right nor to the left, but hemmering at Capitalism as hard as they can. Great increases are certain. Victories impend. The organization is close-

ing the ranks. It is growing. The motto is: Organize for 1916!

There has not been a year within a decade when there was so much joy in the work as there is in this "off year." Old-timers who thought that they had earned a rest are back in harness, fighting with the fire of their early youth. Debs is here for a great Revival Week that is stirring the comrades to a frenzy of devotion. The cry is: SOCIALISM FIRST!

And the wonderful Socialist suffrage organizations, under Theresa Malkiel, Tracy Mygatt and Fannie Witherspoon, are about town crying "Votes for Women Against Capitalism! Votes for Women Against War! Votes for Women for Socialism!"

And thousands of willing workers cry—PRESENT!

The Shame of New Jersey

By JOHN M. WORK

THERE are two sides to the New Jersey election.

From one point of view it is encouraging. It is encouraging because there were vastly more votes for equal suffrage than there would have been a few years ago.

From another point of view it is a burning shame.

It is a burning shame that any State should be so backward and so unjust as to deny this measure of simple justice at this late date.

If our forefathers had really believed in the principles which they so loudly and vociferously proclaimed, they would have put the enfranchisement of women in the constitution of the United States.

But they did not believe in either male or female suffrage. Male suffrage was later forced upon them.

And now the descendants of those who struggled for male suffrage deliberately deny the same right to women.

All the forces of darkness were lined up against equal suffrage: the grafters, the conservatives, the white slavers, the liquor interests.

With the forces of darkness arrayed against us, it is a necessity to let in more light in order to win.

With suffrage, as with Socialism, every so-called defeat brings the victory nearer.

We shall let in the light, and keep on letting in the light, until a majority of the voters become enlightened.

Then the victory will be ours.

MILITARISM IN THE SCHOOLS.

Jingo attempts to brutalize the nation's children by introducing militarism into the public schools will not go unchallenged. And the Socialists will not have to fight entirely alone in opposing these attempts.

Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard university, denounces military drill in the public schools, asserting that, "The army spirit is unnatural, as insistence on implicit obedience means subjection to another's will," and that, he held, was not a good way to train young Americans.

At the convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor we find the delegates of the teachers fighting militarism in the public schools. Miss Margaret Haley urged that the children be taught universal peace. She attacked Alfred Urion, chief attorney for the beef trust, former Chicago school board trustee, declaring he had blue-penciled in the curriculum of the Chicago schools, prepared by Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, a course of instruction in every department, from the primary to the high school, on the blessings of universal peace.

In presenting her views to the convention, however, the delegate of the teachers' union was almost literally forced to walk over James O'Connor, the bulky president of the International Switchmen's Union, who, after the introduction of resolutions bearing on the policy of peace, is reported to have broken in as follows:

"I want to know who brought in all these resolutions on war and preparedness and peace. I'd like to know who in hell wants peace. I hope there won't be any more of this bunk brought before this convention."

Which would indicate that some of the worst foes of universal peace are to be found in the ranks of the workers. The United States, even more than Europe, needs a working class unalterably opposed to the war monster.

At the convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, in New Bedford last week, the officers and delegates took fall out of Senator Andrew P. Doyle, who was elected as "a friend of labor" and carries a card but who has been opposed to nearly all labor bills and has been a little servant to everybody and everything opposed to labor.

The Bernstein group of Social-Democrats in Germany has drawn up another manifesto, saying that speedy peace is the earnest wish of the German working classes. To insure a permanent peace they suggest the establishment of a permanent arbitration court and prohibition of secret diplomacy. They declare Belgium must be evacuated and compensated.

The old parties are fighting like fishwives over the spoils of office. There is nothing in it but jobs. The Socialists are fighting a great fight for Socialism, looking neither to the right nor to the left, but hemmering at Capitalism as hard as they can. Great increases are certain. Victories impend. The organization is close-

PUSH PHILOSOPHY

By Lincoln Phifer

It was private as against general interest that corked the Mediterranean at Gibraltar.

It is private as against public interest that bottled Europe to commerce at the English channel.

It was private as against general interest that shuts Russia in a frozen sea so that her people cannot develop.

It is private as against general interest that makes the little nations like the little businesses, subject to the will of the great powers.

Private interest in profit and power must be abolished in the interest of the general development of civilization and the world, or else the world must retrograde.

Every state is being asked to vote bonds for roads. Roads are needed, but bond issues to build them are not. Give the nation full control of the money system and that problem will be solved.

The nation is to devote a billion and a half of borrowed money to the work of "preparedness." It will matter little whether the nation gets obsolete battleships or utterly fraudulent goods, the object of the bond issues will have been achieved and the nation put under bonds to tax its people for the merchant class.

This period of transformation of capitalism to a bonded proposition is witnessing the same riot of fraud and graft which accompanied the transformation of capitalism 20 years ago from private to corporate form. It will require 10 years to uncover the corruption which is now being practiced by the merchant class.

If justice was done, men like Morgan and Rockefeller would be hung as traitors. But because they have the nations under bond they will rule rather than be ruled by the nations. Their sins, however, will surely be visited upon all America by the victim nations. To offset this they demand "preparedness" in advance. And they are corruptly making fortunes out of fake preparedness!

Since capitalism has forced its will on the world, every little town in the revival of robbery will be building streets. It will mean that the worker with a home in the territory to be paved will have to sell for almost nothing to such as have money. Merely another method of confiscating the property of the fellow who imagined that by saving he could get along even under capitalism.

It was only 20 years ago that the transformation of capitalism from private to corporate form took place.

In that time judgment has come upon it. Its graft and corruption have been exposed, even thru official sources. Its answer is to transform corporate property in bonded property. That is the work now in hand.

If it required only 20 years to expose corporate property and put it to fight, less than 10 years will expose the oppressive nature of bonded property. Having the nations and states behind it, bonded property will be immensely more corrupt and tyrannous than was corporate property. The revolt against it will therefore be that much stronger.

Because the nations and states are being bonded to collect from their subjects a regular tribute for the exploitation of labor there is sure to be a revolt against the nations. In many cases this will mean the overthrow of kings and emperors and the organization of new states that shall repudiate the bonds. Repudiation must come to save the people.

Where the people have the proper expression, repudiation of bonds will become an open issue before long. It will sweep all things before it. In such a case it may not be needful to overthrow the nation and reorganize without debt. But the issue of repudiation must be met, and that before many months elapse.

The master class of exploiters will soon recognize the possibility of repudiation and seek to overthrow popular rule and establish autocracy in order to prevent it. Already they are opposing extension of democracy.

The people must and will, as a necessity to their salvation, demand further democracy. That issue is right ahead.

It will be socialization or death of civilization.

The film, "The Birth of a Nation," that is being shown everywhere under the false pretense that it is directed against war, is an appeal to racial prejudice and is preparing the way for the complete disfranchisement of the negro. The campaign of 1916 will see this, and other films calculated to divide the workers, exhibited everywhere for the purpose of bringing division, and after that abject slavery.

There never was a time when it was more necessary for the workers to stand together than now. We have not been driven back. The enemy has merely taken a new position, in an effort to absolutely capture the nations and their armies and police force. It means re-enforcement for the enemy.

It is not a time to be discouraged. It rather should swell the blood for further battle. The war is not over. It has just begun.

Every state will shortly be asked for bond issues to build good roads.

It is merely an evidence of the fact that capitalism is rapidly being transformed into a bonded interest that pledges the government to support it and collect its tribute.

ILLINOIS LABOR ENDORSES

FIGHT OF CHICAGO TEACHERS

Six hundred delegates attending the Illinois Federation of Labor convention, after addresses by Margaret Haley, representing the Chicago teachers, and Robert C. Moore, secretary of the Illinois State Teachers Association, decided to work for elected boards of education, to organize the teachers throughout the State, and to support the Chicago teachers in every way possible.

Other important action taken by the convention included the passage of a resolution instructing the delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor to work for action in favor of securing an eight-hour day by legislation. This opposes the stand taken by the last A. F. of L. convention. The delegate was also instructed to work for the election of officials of the American Federation of Labor for referendum vote.

Resolutions were passed supporting legislation securing public ownership of the manufacture of war materials. The convention also went upon record as opposed to military training in schools.

Every state is being asked to vote bonds for roads. Roads are needed, but bond issues to build them are not. Give the nation full control of the money system and that problem will be solved.

It is private as against general interest that makes the little nations like the little businesses, subject to the will of the great powers.

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SATURDAY, OCT. 30.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Here is all the week's news worth while boiled down for workers so busy fighting for Socialism that they do not have time to read the daily capitalist papers.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19.
Situation of allies in near east is so critical that International war conference is called in London. Maximilian Harden predicts final rout of allies.

Ten Mexicans killed for alleged complicity in arrest of American sailors in the Gulf of Brownsville, Tex., bringing death to three Americans and injuries to four more.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20.
Great Britain offers Island of Cyprus to Greece as soon as it shall intervene on side of allies.

German fleet reported to be awaiting England's challenge on sea. German leaders look for peace by next spring.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21.
Hannibal, while this time he is bound across Atlantic by wireless telephone, from naval tower at Arlington, near Washington, to Eiffel Tower, in Paris.

U.S. fleet, under Admiral Whitlock, at Brussels, Belgium, pleads in vain for life of English nurse, head of a training school at Brussels, shot by Germans for helping allied soldiers to escape.

Editor Northcliffe, British publisher, charged with plot to destroy present British cabinet and set up new government.

Russia's allies are slowly crushing Serbia; Britain in threatening attitude toward Greece and Serbia.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22.
More reports indicate allies Dardanelles expedition has failed. King George's appeal to British, French, Italian, Belgian, and Greek allies; and Great Britain in fight against German allies.

Germany, while preparing to repel invasion, population depleted by war. Bulgars are hurling Serbians back.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23.
Attempts to tilt Chicago Sunday lid falls when court refuses salines privilege of remaining closed during war.

Report Russians gaining along entire front. French relief reaches Serbs. German frontier shut to hide move in West.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24.
New York police hold two Germans as alleged leaders in plot to wreck American munition plants.

Cow orders three billion dollar loan. President Wilson plans to crush revolt of Tammany Democrats in congress.

AN APPRECIATION.

In its current issue The Railroad Trainman, official organ of the International Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, gives its appreciation of the work of James H. Maurer, Socialist member of the Pennsylvania legislature, in fighting the attempt to repeal the "full crew" law at the last session of the State legislature. It says:

"James H. Maurer was one of the labor representatives in the Pennsylvania legislature that delivered the goods when the interests of the men he represented were considered. During the long struggle over the 'Repealer' and before Governor Brumbaugh afterward, he defended the Full Crew law ably and earnestly. He gave one more evidence of this need for sending men of his caliber to represent the majority, which means the men who work for wages. There was no time during the session when he was not ready to lend his voice, vote and influence toward protecting the railway employees from the efforts of those who believed it perfectly proper to sacrifice trainmen in the interests of dividends."

The railway trainmen's journal then publishes the entire speech made before the Pennsylvania legislature by Representative Maurer, which covers five pages, probably the most able argument for a Full Crew law made in any State legislature of the nation.

This is merely another instance of how a great labor organization has been compelled to admit the advantage of electing Socialists to law-making bodies. Socialists are in the small minority in the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. They are usually severely sat down upon when they try to assert themselves. But the strenuous efforts being exerted everywhere by Socialist legislators in behalf of the railroad workers will soon win the members of this organization for Socialism.

The railroads are too powerful a factor in the government of this country to permit the election of Republicans or Democrats hostile to their interests. The railroad workers must look for their greatest support from the Socialist law-makers, and the sooner they realize this, the easier will their struggle for remedial legislation become.

OUR PEACE MESSAGE.

message to offer to the world. It is the greatest peace message that has been written since the world war raised its bloody standards over the peaceful cities and countrysides of Europe. The manifesto signed by representative Socialists from 11 lands, published in The American Socialist last week, is the most effective blow struck at insatiable militarism since the European slaughter began.

This week we publish another declaration, a joint statement of the French and German delegates to the International Socialist Conference that issued the manifesto published last week. This declaration is signed by Adolf Hoffnung and George Lebedou, German delegates; and A. Marckhauser and A. Bourguignon, French delegates.

It breathes the spirit of the internationalism that will crush the imperialistic hopes of the present war. It points the way toward the building of a greater and more effective Socialist movement. It declares:

"After a year of devastating warfare, the imperialistic character of the war becomes more and more evident. It proves that the imperialistic policy of expansion pursued by

the warring nations is the cause of the conflict, upon it falls the responsibility for this dreadful carnage.

"Under the disguise of racial antagonism, and alleged lofty motives of Liberty and Right, the beneficiaries of our Capitalist system managed to win over the mass of the people in support of the war. Under the pressure of this spirit, many members of the Socialist and Labor movements followed the standard of Nationalism. And the press, subsidized by the powers that be, has never ceased harping on the so-called, lofty and liberty-loving purposes of the war.

"But today the Chauvinists of every country propose an entirely different object, they now cry for the acquisition of whole countries and provinces—an object which, if carried out, will inevitably carry within itself the seeds of future discord.

"In open opposition to any such plans, determined minorities of our comrades in every country are striving with might and main to remain true to their principles as laid down in the International congresses at Stuttgart, Copenhagen and Basel. This war, that has already cost millions of lives, that has produced millions and injured without number, that has plunged the workers of every land in deepest misery, must be stopped, and to this task, as well as the prevention of any attempt at national aggrandizement, the Socialists and Unionists of Germany and France must set themselves.

"This War Is Not Our War.
"We strongly condemn the violation of Belgian neutrality, so solemnly guaranteed by the warring powers. We demand and will never cease to demand the absolute restoration of its independence and integrity.

"We declare ourselves in favor of an early peace that shall leave no nation and no people humiliated and conquered, and that we will never give our endorsement to any of our respective governments' plans of conquest, plans that will inevitably carry within themselves the germs of another conflict. We pledge ourselves to work, as in his own country, for a peace that will remove the newly inculcated national hatreds, and that will pave the way for future harmonies and relationships.

"Such peace, in our opinion, is possible only by avoidance of humiliating defeat for any country. Lands captured by invasion must not be held by forceful occupation. There must be no annexations, open or concealed; there must be no forcible "unification" of greater powers and lesser ones, the "unions" rendered unbearable by aggravating political restrictions of our productive system—that the more wealth the worker has produced, the poorer he finds himself.

"We pledge ourselves each in his own land to keep up an incessant agitation to the end that the peace movement may become strong enough to compel the rulers to put an end to the slaughter. Inasmuch as we absolve ourselves from all pledges for intranational strife, inasmuch as we remain true to the great Class Struggle, the foundation of the International war, German and French Socialists and Unionists, stand firm among our comrades against this terrible fate that now ravishes mankind, in favor of the early end of this international murder."

There is inspiration here for the American Socialist movement. What has it to offer in the struggle for world peace and international brotherhood?

THIS WEEK'S EDITORIAL FROM SOCIALIST PRESS

WAGES AND PHILOSOPHY.

(From The Milwaukee Leader.)

Recently a new star has arisen in the philanthropic world in the person of Julius Rosenwald, principal owner and manager of Sears, Roebuck & Co. His gifts to various charities have been productive of wide newspaper notoriety and fulsome praise.

There have been several reports concerning the wages paid in the famous mail order establishment. It has been shown that in spite of various "welfare" schemes for advertising purposes the employees are paid at rates that make any sort of decent life impossible.

The garment strike in Chicago has brought us some more information concerning the source of the millions that have built Y. M. C. A. structures and philanthropic glory for the donor. Owing to the efforts of the Socialist aldermen in the Chicago council a committee was appointed to investigate conditions in the various shops.

One of these shops was operated by Rosenwald & Weil and finds its main market through Sears, Roebuck & Co. An examination of a large number of pay envelopes proved that the average wage is less than 8 cents per hour. The girls work 10 hours. When times are "good" and no time is lost, such a girl can make \$4.80 a week.

Various investigations in Chicago have shown that \$10 a week is the least that will enable a girl to live in the sort of conditions demanded for a decent human animal.

When these girls asked for higher wages the police force of Chicago was used to beat them up, twist their arms, break up their meetings and manhandle and abuse them in the various ways in which Chicago police-men are highly skilled.

Just to show that they are not lacking in humor, the employers of these girls had an injunction to "save" printed on each envelope. In this way profit and philanthropy and education were beautifully combined.

Speaking of education, this same Julius Rosenwald is leading the fight against the Chicago Teachers' Federation.

W. Scott Bennett, a prominent Socialist from New Zealand, has just arrived on the western coast. Comrade Bennett is a very able speaker, and has many interesting things to say. We Americans can learn from the experiences of New Zealand thru him, and locals that desire to hear his message can address this office, or write to Comrade Bennett directly at 2845 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal.

After a year of devastating warfare, the imperialistic character of the war becomes more and more evident. It proves that the imperialistic policy of expansion pursued by

After the War: A Forecast

By UPTON SINCLAIR

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION now confronting civilization is that of the ending of the present war, and in what condition the world is to find itself. Upon our answer to that question depends to a great extent the attitude we are to take towards the war while it is being waged. Shall we give our unreserved sympathy to either side; shall we say, for example, that Germany must be crushed, that the Kultur of militarism must be utterly extirpated? Or are there democratic forces within Germany itself upon which we may count in any way?

Let the writer, in order to make clear his point of view, state at the outset what he considers to be the fundamental cause of the war. Racial antagonism, old jealousies, the arrogance of aristocracies—all of these factors played their part, but all would have been impotent but for commercial rivalry. And this rivalry springs from the central root of our system of production.

NOTE.—The following article has been an interesting one. It was written last December, before the war was very old. It has since been offered to practically all the capitalist magazines which publish articles of this sort. In almost every case the editors of these magazines wrote to tell how very much interested they had been in reading the article, and how much they regretted that its conclusions seemed too revolutionary and too startling for their pages.

Meantime, events have moved on, and now a stage has been reached where hints of the possibility of social revolution, after the war, have begun to creep even into the news dispatches. It is amusing to note that at least three of the magazines which considered this article too dangerous for their readers have since published editorials in which the same possibilities were more than hinted at.

The only way to save our empires from the encroachment of the people is to engage in war, and thus subdue national passions for social aspirations."

War not only changes over night the psychology of the people; it also removes the material causes of that economic apoplexy which is the disease of Capitalism's old age. It destroys men, and relieves the congestion of the labor market; also it destroys goods, and makes work for the men who are left. This seeming paradox of destruction making prosperity is, I know, most irritating to capitalist economics; but no more irritating than that other paradox of our productive system—that the more wealth the worker has produced, the poorer he finds himself.

Let us now picture the behavior of the strongest possible position. If the party had stood out against war, the militarists could say: "Yes, we failed; but why? It was your fault—you traitors." But now the argument lies all the other way. The Socialists can say: "We did our best—we have a certificate of good conduct from the kaiser himself. The fault was not that of the soldiers, nor of the people, but of your rulers, who raised the world in arms against us. You have proved your incompetence; and now—stand aside!"

Germany is today the most highly developed nation in the world, and has one of the most reactionary governments. After the fighting is over, misery and unrest must inevitably crystallize into a demand for political freedom—for manhood suffrage, a responsible cabinet, and democratic control of the war-making power. If it is refused, there will surely be a general strike; and if an attempt is made to imprison its leaders and crush the strike, there will be mob and street-fighting. Let the reader bear in mind that a good many formerly peaceful Germans will now be accustomed to violence.

It is my expectation within a month after the ending of this war, Germany will be a free country, even if its kaiser has to go to the way of King Charles the First of England.

Let it be further pointed out that political liberty by itself will be nothing in such a crisis; bread, and not votes, will be what men demand. The state is turning all the economic resources of Germany to the task of making war. And after the war, the demand will be that the same power shall turn them to the task of feeding the people. The German Socialists are there, and they know what they want; for four or five decades they have been organizing the workers of Germany with the idea of taking over—not merely the government, but industry as well.

There might be a general election, in the memorial that a sugar mill proprietor has only to file a complaint with the police against any employee in order to have him thrown into jail. Perhaps a good, healthy revolution in Cuba will be necessary before the working class agree to act like human beings.

Down around New York and Philadelphia the anthracite barons are saying that because the miners are demanding an increase in pay of 20 per cent, the price of coal will have to be jumped up \$1 a ton, just as the that amount will have to be turned over to the miner, whereas they expect to not only shoulder the cost of the wage raise upon the public, but to pocket three or four times the amount besides. The miners are exposing the robbery game, as they refuse to be made goats by the anthracite magnates, many of whom never saw the inside of a mine.

Labor department of the United States government has issued a report showing that a permanent standing army of over 2,000,000 workers exists in this country. In dull periods this number is naturally increased. A statement was given out in Philadelphia lately to the effect that there are 70,000 idle men in that city. In New York, Chicago and other large centers the authorities are already beginning to wonder how provision can be made to alleviate suffering and distress among the poor the coming winter.

The delegates of the Socialist Party are from the Baltic provinces south of Finland Gulf. They number a little over one million and are related to the Finnish race. There are from five to ten thousand Estonians in the United States. These people are scattered throughout the various States and in the Dominion of Canada. The largest groups of the Estonians are living in New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and in Alberta, Canada. They are engaged in different trades, and there is no predominant occupation. In Russia their chief occupation is agriculture.

Growth of Movement. The Socialist propaganda among the Estonian workers is about ten years old. Its recent growth and progress found its origin in the Russian revolution of 1905. The revolutionary forces forced many Estonians to leave their old country and to seek a new home in America. These political refugees continued their activities in America, and it is there that the Socialist City Council of Two Harbors, Minn., has voted to purchase 6,000 tons of coal and sell it direct to the people at a municipal coal yard virtually at cost. As might be expected, some of the coal dealers are crying out in woe against this invasion of individual initiative, incentive, destruction of the home, etc. It is the rankest kind of Socialism and the people won't stand for it. So there!

ears, do you think they will remain entirely asleep?

I was told by a member of the British cabinet that if the miners had held out three days longer they could have got anything from the government they wanted. They did not know this at the time; but they know it now; and they have made the beginnings of an alliance with the railwaymen and the transport workers, this alliance being the mightiest labor weapon in the world. It is much less easy to make predictions about England than about a logical country like France, or a methodical country like Germany. In Germany a Social-Democratic professor has studied out the Revolution, made maps of it like another invasion of Belgium. But the Englishman is in temperately under the necessity of doing a thing in such a way that he does not know that he is doing it. He will not know how to solve the problem of establishing Socialism while leaving the king and the house of lords and the established bishops all intact and with feelings untruffled. This is a task which we naturally leave to the Englishman.

If you are among those who long for justice upon earth, the task now before you is to strive for such a settlement of the war as shall leave no scars in the side of any people, to rankle and distract their attention from the work of social regeneration. If France or Russia takes any territory which is German in its population, the Junkerthum will know how to use this factor to keep national feelings alive, and foster a program of REVENGE. If the militarists of England are permitted to have their way in the cabinet councils, and to insist upon their program of destroying Germany's fleet, then the war will go on to the last gasp, and it will be won at the cost to England of raising Russia to a power which will inevitably have to be fought and conquered after another decade. Can not some one point out to the thinking men of England that there exists in Germany a power which will remove the menace of the German fleet—quite as certainly and far more permanently than any outside power?

ists, their behavior has put them, from the domestic point of view, in the strongest possible position. If the party had stood out against war, the militarists could say: "Yes, we failed; but why? It was your fault—you traitors." But now the argument lies all the other way. The Socialists can say: "We did our best—we have a certificate of good conduct from the kaiser himself. The fault was not that of the soldiers, nor of the people, but of your rulers, who raised the world in arms against us. You have proved your incompetence; and now—stand aside!"

Wisconsin labor people have become interested in another report on the cost of living that has just been made public. The least amount for which a family of eight can be decently fed, clothed and housed in Milwaukee is \$71.24 a month, or \$854.88 a year. This amount is fixed as the minimum standard for health, efficiency and moral welfare after an investigation conducted for a whole year by a committee of the Central Council of Social Agencies. No allowance is made in these figures for recreation, church or other organization dues, school tuition or protracted illness. The monthly estimate of \$37.31 for food is based upon a scientific study of food expenditure of 500 families of workingmen in Buffalo. The fuel allowance is fixed at \$3.50 a month (one stove), and \$0.40 cents a month for lighting. Clothing, fixed at \$11 a month, provides for \$3 a month for each parent and \$1.50 for each child. The report is proving an eye-opener for those thoughtless persons who have been shouting prosperity from the house-

front.

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"Ford"-ing it for Socialism

By Max Sherover

NOTE.—We have published many excellent articles on the great work of organizing the forces of Socialism. Here is an interesting story by Max Sherover, telling of the unusual success he met with in his novel propaganda tour. Comrade Sherover's work will be of special interest to American Socialists. We hope it may give other Socialists some excellent ideas on how to better organize their forces to carry the Socialist message to the Henry Dubs of the nation.

THE soap box is dead! Long live the automobile!

This is an age of efficiency.

We battle cry is EFFICIENCY. We

at, sleep, drink, work efficiently. We

are robbed efficiently. And we kill

efficiently with a minimum of waste.

And the ever-convenient Socialist

box has been doomed by efficiency. The

box has served its time. It has

utilized its usefulness and must be

elegated to the scrap heap or the

furnace of Ancient Methods of Agi-

tation.

The new way is the automobile way.

"What?" do I hear a comrade ask.

You mean to say that working class

agitators, spreading the message of

proletarian revolt, speaking to prole-

tarians from an automobile?" "Yes" say

"But that's capitalistic; it's aristocratic" he retorts.

Well, brethren, if automobiles are

not proletarian then why let our

speakers travel by train? Why not

make them go by stage coach or make

them "hoof it" or, to be more prole-

tarian, why not make them ride the

roads or a side-door Pullman?

For a long time I observed the man-

ner in which our speakers were trav-

eling about the country, paying rail-

road fares, catching a train after a

meeting because it was the only train

out of that town, rising at all sorts

of hours in an effort to make rail-

road connections, missing trains, dis-

appointing comrades, canceling meet-

ings. The inability to carry along

sufficient literature, the inconvenience

of carrying baggage, the difficulty in

attracting a street corner audience,

etc., are all the by-products that the

speakers and the organization rea-

lized.

I have seen a speaker here and

there go out on a short tour in an

automobile and get decidedly better

results. But the experiences of these

comrades were not sufficient to en-

able one to pass judgment on the mer-

its of the proposition. So I decided

to make an experiment.

The experiment lasted four months.

It was tried under unfavorable con-

ditions and proved a decided success.

Hence the first line of this article.

GETTING READY.

On July 6 Comrade Anna R. Sherover and I bought a machine and left New York. We decided at the outset that the Socialist Party ought not to pay the cost of an experiment. So we undertook to pay our living expenses, maintenance of machine, insurance on it, pay for the wear and tear of it out of the proceeds of street meetings. Our reliance was on literature sales and collections. After a while we ceased to call for collections. The literature sales did it all.

To go into details would be a waste of time and valuable space. So I will just summarize the facts.

I must state, however, that just in a few cases did we have the full co-operation of the comrades or locals, or was it well that was so? Because that gave me the more severe test. In most cases lack of co-operation was not exactly the fault of the comrades. Because in only one State were we routed by the State Secretary, while in the others we had to make our own dates and in some cases we did not even do that. We just came into town and held a meeting without even knowing whether there was a local in town or not.

Statistics are usually dry. But these are not. Here they are:

STATES COVERED.

Connecticut, New York, Ohio and Indiana. And a city or two in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Illinois.

Had 35 noon-hour factory gate meetings and 31 evening street meetings in 16 towns.

Out of 122 days on the road we had 28 days of bad weather, on which meetings could not be held.

At only 19 out of 122 meetings did we find it necessary to call for a collection.

We sold a total of 6,387 books, of which 5,104 were 10-cent and 1,183 were 25-cent books.

And gave out 4,000 pieces of free literature.

The literature sales ranged from \$1.30 at one meeting to \$32.20 at another.

Cincinnati is the town where we broke all our own previous records for literature sales, while Utica, New Haven, Hartford, Pittsfield, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Akron, Dayton and Indianapolis run pretty close behind.

Advantages in Going by Auto.

1. Could go when, where and at a time most convenient to us and not according to a time table.

2. Carried quantities of literature that would be impossible to carry otherwise than by eliminating heavy express charges.

3. Carried along machines which can be mounted on the machine, thus announcing the meetings, subject of lecture etc. In this manner we solved the problem of getting a crowd. No sooner did we hoist our seven-foot high sign than the crowd was there.

4. Saved two items of railroad fares.

5. By actual figures I found maintenance of machine, garage, tire cost, etc., to be much more economical than if we had tried to cover the same territory by railroad.

I may add that the machine was of great advantage in attracting and holding people who would not have stopped otherwise. The average Henry Dubs respects an automobile.

And the Henry Dubs we encountered on the road, much to our surprise, stood for two and three hours and listened to us while we were telling them why they were members of the Dubs family. And, strange as it may seem, they liked it and even dug down into their jeans and bought a book, simply because it came from a man who stood on an automobile.

EXECUTIVE DEPT.

WALTER LANFERSIEK, Secretary

National Executive Committee:

JAMES H. MAURER, 1855 N. 11th St.

ADOLPH GERMER, Mount Olive, Ill.

GEORGE H. GOEBEL, 14 Bridge St., New-ark, N. J.

EDWARD REEDEL, 1154 Twentieth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

ARTHUR LE SUEUR, Fort Scott, Kans.

Additional members of the Executive Committee to the National Executive Committee:

By Local Central, Seattle, Wash.

By Local Central, Madison, Wis.

By Local Central, Chicago, Ill.

By Local Central, New York City.

By Local Central, Boston, Mass.

By Local Central, St. Paul, Minn.

By Local Central, Denver, Colo.

By Local Central, Salt Lake City, Utah.

By Local Central, Los Angeles, Calif.

By Local Central, Portland, Ore.

By Local Central, San Francisco, Calif.

By Local Central, Seattle, Wash.

By Local Central, Atlanta, Ga.

By Local Central, Birmingham, Ala.

By Local Central, St. Louis, Mo.

By Local Central, New Orleans, La.

MAKE EVERY SOCIALIST VOTER AN AMERICAN SOCIALIST READER

OUR GREAT OFFER. ENERGETIC workers for Socialism are just beginning to realize the great possibilities in our attractive plan for spreading the gospel of Socialism to the Henry Dubbs of the land.

The army is already beginning to rally in the campaign to put a large number of "1914 Campaign Books" to work for Socialism, at the same time securing yearly subs for The American Socialist.

F. Atwood, Cross Lake, Minn., heads the list so far with a bunch of six names, six new subscribers who will get The American Socialist for the coming year. At the same time Comrade Atwood gets six "1914 Campaign Books," which he promises to put to work immediately among his friends and acquaintances. In sending in his list he says:

"The following is my answer to 'I am Working for Socialism Now!' for which I am entitled to six campaign books. The one I bought a few days ago is now in Iowa working for the cause."

In the list we find the names of school teachers. Comrade Atwood hopes they will soon reach other teachers with the Socialist message.

Comrade E. W. Nestel of Fort Wayne, Ind., sends in a list of three names and gets three campaign books to put to work among the Henry Dubbs down in his part of the country.

But The American Socialist even goes through the bars of federal prisons as seen in a letter just received from D. E. Chapman, in the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan. He orders The American Socialist sent to a friend in Colorado for one year and gets a copy of the "1914 Campaign Book." "When you know I am a convict," he writes, "in the federal prison here, you will understand why I cannot comply completely with your offer." Exposures of conditions at the Leavenworth prison show that it ought to be torn down and abolished forever and all the prisoners set free. We hope our comrade soon wins his liberty.

Dollars are beginning to roll in from comrades who are starting the 1916 campaign by sending The American Socialist to two prospective Socialists and putting two campaign books at work.

We repeat our plan again for the benefit of those who did not get in touch with it in the two previous issues of The American Socialist. We are offering The American Socialist for one year and the "1914 Campaign Book" for 50 cents. Do one of these two things:

FIRST—Either send The American Socialist to one or more of your friends or neighbors at 50 cents a year. For every sub sent in you get a free copy of the "1914 Campaign Book," containing 334 pages of the best Socialist propaganda ever issued in this country. Put these campaign books to work as a circulating library.

SECOND—Or go out and get your friends and neighbors to pay 50 cents for their own conversion to Socialism before the 1916 elections. For every sub you secure you will receive a campaign book that you can immediately put to work for Socialism now!

ROLL OF HONOR

Herbert E. Phillips of Chicago is one of the best workers for Socialism we have. He orders \$10 worth of sub cards.

The Socialists of Meriden, Conn., have established a library and reading room. Good! But don't forget to carry the message of Socialism right into the homes of the workers thru the distribution of literature and the circulation of books.

William A. Thatcher, of North Dakota, sends in a list of card and cash and says: "I have been without The American Socialist for the last two months and want it again. I consider it one of the newest little papers that can't be beaten. Get me a copy. Who is next?" William H. Jones, Martins Ferry, Ohio, sends in 17 new subs and gets our souvenir knife.

SOPHIA CHILDRESS, of Magazine, Ark., wants The American Socialist for one year. She says: "I find it I can't keep out of it. Please begin subscription at once." She also writes that Jennie McGhee, of Colorado, has sent in a list of 100 names and sends in a good card at Magazine. She says: "She is a clear, forcible speaker, earnest and brilliant, and the genuine truth which fell from her heart should be heard by many more. More strength to our comrades in Arkansas."

J. E. Fisher, of Attica, Ind., sends in four names and writes that, "Local Attie is on

Do Women Want The Vote?

By HARRY W. LAIDLER

NOTE—Women's suffrage was turned down for the time being in New Jersey by a majority of more than 50,000 in favor of the "ants." But this has only inspired the women to greater efforts. Here is an article by Harry W. Laidler, which we hope will help win one or all of the three States of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, where this question comes up for decision Nov. 2.

"FOR THE MAJORITY OF WOMEN demonstrate that they want the franchise, I'll vote for woman suffrage, but not otherwise. Only a small minority are at present actively clamoring for votes for women. Therefore I shall cast my vote against the woman suffrage amendment."

That is the line of reasoning with which many opponents of woman suffrage, including ex-President Taft, are constantly regaling the public in the present election. The argument is generally set forth with the air of finality assumed by those who are convinced that their position is unshakable, and it must be confessed, it has its appealing side. If one, however, calmly sits down to scan the pages of history, he will discover that there is scarcely a case on record where the majority of a disfranchised group has ever actively fought for the franchise; that it has been the militant minority who have forced the issue.

In the United States, if manhood suffrage had not been granted until the big majority of the disfranchised had expressed themselves in unmistakable terms, in all probability the majority of men employing the foregoing argument (?) against suffrage would themselves still be in the list of voteless citizens.

* * * *

It is true that in Pennsylvania, in the early eighteenth century, groups

of non-voters—"servants" and "great numbers of disorderly persons"—used to lie in wait for the property owning voters as they pompously strutted to the polls and at times hurled sticks and stones and even billets of wood at their dignified heads, as protest against disfranchisement. Similar demonstrations took place in other colonies, but these manifestations included, at best, but a small minority of the non-voting populace.

In 1829, when the question of extending the suffrage to white men of Virginia above the age of 21, irrespective of property ownership, was brought before the Virginia convention, Mr. Trezzvant, one of the delegates, set forth a crushing argument against the extension of democracy, the alleged fact that the men who didn't vote were well satisfied with their lot—the argument strangely similar to that which is now being foisted upon an unwary public. "This government has existed for 50 years," declared Mr. Trezzvant, "and under it the people have enjoyed happiness and contentment. In that part of the state in which I reside I have not heard any serious complaint touching the rights of suffrage. The people there, in this respect at least, are satisfied. Why, then, adopt this new qualification of the right of suffrage, which, in my poor opinion, would put to hazard the best interests of the country, and even endanger the liberties of the people?"

* * * *

Probably this same argument was used against universal manhood suffrage prior to its inauguration in all of the states. The women of today have, in all probability, a more definitely organized and more extensive movement in favor of suffrage than had the disfranchised male citizens in New York and Massachusetts prior to 1821, when the property qualifications were removed; in New Jersey, prior to 1844; in Connecticut and Rhode Island, prior to 1845 and 1888, respectively.

Nor should it be imagined, as it often is by non-suffragists, that those women are opposed to the suffrage who have not in an active way expressed their approval—who have not, for instance, joined suffrage organizations or marched in suffrage parades.

When one contemplates the many subtle forces of custom, of tradition, of affection, of economic dependence which are keeping thousands of women silent on this question, and which, at times, are even inducing them to appear to be opposed to suffrage, one marvels at the amount of active support the suffrage movement has been able to command. The opposition of parent, of husband, of sweetheart, on whom the woman is so vitally dependent for happiness or economic support; the long years in which woman has been victimized by the man-taught delusion that she, in some strange manner, is innately incapable of thinking clearly on public affairs, and that interest in such affairs is unwomanly, have been responsible for much of woman's timidity in expressing her innermost convictions on this subject. She has been and still is, in a very real sense, intimidated by long years of man-made tradition.

* * * *

Again, even granting that a large majority of women do not wish to assume the obligation of citizenship, is that any reason why the active, energetic, intelligent minority should be deprived of that right? Is that any reason why the nation should be deprived of the mentality of large masses of women in working out the solution of the great problems now confronting us?

Personally, in conclusion, I believe that woman suffrage will be a far greater blessing to those inactive sisters now opposing suffrage than it will be to the ardent suffragists. It will give them a confidence in themselves, a dignity, a development which comes from grappling with public questions which they, more than any other portion of the population, need. For the sake of those who oppose suffrage, most of all, I believe that voters in the November elections should vote "Yes" on the suffrage amendment.

* * * *

Like most other fights of this sort, it was settled, and then again it was not. The specific issue on which it had been waged was dead, but something of the dark-brown taste was still left, and the League did not seem quite the same thereafter. In the effort to remove this, Jim often puzzled and pondered as he worked. It had been passed—six terrible months, he had witnessed the fading of our dearest hopes and in which we had had the sorrow of seeing International Socialism itself start to fight in the enemy camp. The shadow of death hung heavily on his brow. But he still kept his admirable memory and I shall never forget with what loftiness of mind and with what moral authority he, as president of the assembly, succeeded in uniting our opinions, and in obtaining the unanimous voting of a resolution which affirmed at once our opposition to all war of conquest and our determination to restore Belgium to herself and to free France from the invader.

Keir Hardie's whole life was devoted to the contracts.

And if you haven't received a letter with all particulars, write in and we shall see that you get them.

The Seidel-Kirkpatrick-Walker lectures are going with a boom. Now for a big drive with the Maley-Goebel lectures.

The terms are easy. Any local or any live Socialist can make it go.

THE STORY CORNER

NOTE—In this column there is traced, from week to week, the development of the typical Young People's Socialist. The successes and failures are mirrored here and the chances are that you will find some of your own history set forth. But the column is presented complete in itself, but it is advisable to follow the story regularly.

GETTING THE PIANO.

The advent of the piano brought a great boom in the social spirit of the league, and it also brought up the first really big scrap.

In the first place, there was no "klumper-kaster" in the League Hall, and everybody realized that there ought to be. If they were to have an orchestra, one thing was certain: they had to have a piano. Until now they had been meeting and rehearsing in the homes of different comrades. But there were drawbacks connected with this, as we shall see. At any rate, they wanted a piano. The big question was "How to get it," and in its answer came the squab.

Various ways were suggested to raise the money; all were good, all were to be used. Jim had noticed that the "little girl across the street" had not been going out much during the past couple of months, and now he found out the reason. Peggy surprised the Yipsels by presenting them with a fine embroidered pillow top. This was to be raffled to raise money or the piano. Besides this they were to have a dance to raise more cash, and finally they were to borrow or beg the rest.

* * * *

A piano committee was elected, but they seemingly had charge of only those funds that were realized directly thru loans and donations. The others not being settled, as you were held in those in charge of the other activities. This led to an unfortunate misunderstanding and half-voiced charges of bad faith, dishonesty, bogginess and many other things that were really uncalled for. Jim here received his first lesson in forbearance, but it paid him well, for he had even greater need of it in later life. Then there was another bone of contention—the kind of an instrument to be bought. Some wanted a cheap one as soon as possible; others were in favor of holding out to get something that all might be proud of. This also led to charges of personal interest, etc. It was truly a regrettable mess.

* * * *

Finally all funds were collected and turned over to a new committee with instruction to act as quickly as possible just to get the affair over with. After some little hunting around, a comrade who was leaving town offered to sell his piano at a very reasonable figure, and this was accepted.

After it was moved into the hall another difficulty was encountered. The members got so interested in it that they shirked everything else.

True, this could not be said of all, but there were undoubtedly some who did. They began to make it their policy to come late after the business meeting was over, but always in time for the social end.

* * * *

Everybody could see that this was most dangerous to the well-being and harmony of the League, so they tried to hit upon some plan to stop it. Finally the membership committee was given another duty, that of watching the shirkers, and unless a good excuse was offered a fine of 5 cents was to be levied on the late-comers.

After some discussion it was decided that night school, overtime work, illness, or pressing home obligations were to be the only acceptable excuses. At first there was violent opposition on the part of the shirkers, but the policy was laid down and it was enforced, so the tendency was soon corrected, and the penalty became unnecessary.

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Keir Hardie's whole life was devoted to the contracts.

And if you haven't received a letter with all particulars, write in and we shall see that you get them.

The last time I saw him was at the Conference of London.

He was very much changed since that historic sitting of the International Socialist Bureau, when we were united with Jaures, with Haase, with Adler, and many others, in one last effort to prevent war. Six months had passed—six terrible months, he had witnessed the fading of our dearest hopes and in which we had had the sorrow of seeing International Socialism itself start to fight in the enemy camp. The shadow of death hung heavily on his brow. But he still kept his admirable memory and I shall never forget with what loftiness of mind and with what moral authority he, as president of the assembly, succeeded in uniting our opinions, and in obtaining the unanimous voting of a resolution which affirmed at once our opposition to all war of conquest and our determination to restore Belgium to herself and to free France from the invader.

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investigation conducted by the United States commissioners on industrial relations. The "interests" want the facts suppressed and their publicity agents and lobbyists are busy knocking the report and crying for economy and retrenchment in all things to make way for the proposed era of "preparedness." President Wilson and his cabinet are credited with favoring the expenditure of \$400,000,000 or the army and navy, and as the deficiency has been steadily growing, all expenditures for purposes other than the war game will be cut to the bone. It can be taken for granted that the professional patriots and all the big ammunition manufacturers, ship-building concerns, bankers and other profiteers, will wage the greatest lobbying campaign that has ever been known in the history of this or any other country. Virtually all the large newspapers and magazines and most of the prominent machine politicians have been swung into line to aid in jamming thru the program of militarism, so there will be little money left to be used in furthering the interests of the workers who produce the wealth and pay the price to engage in war orgies.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPT.

Organization—Education—Solidarity.

WILLIAM F. KRUSE Director

To reach the nation's youth with the message of Socialism and to bring them into the organized Socialist movement through Young People's Socialist Leagues.

Address all communications to:

Socialist Party Young People's Dept., 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.

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NEW EDITION—NEW PICTURES

A treat to young and old. A selection of Ryan Walker's best cartoons with the added attraction of colors.

32 pages, (5x13½ inches) of colored comic cartoons. 352 inches of rollicking sure-enough fun.

THESE ARE THE

New Adventures of Henry Dubb

Thousands of copies of Henry Dubb cartoons have been already sold. This is a new edition, with new pictures, in three colors. They make a hit as soon as seen.

They will sell like hot cakes at street meetings, lectures, and to individuals. Every father who wants his son and daughter to comprehend the struggles of the workers will want to give this book of pictures to them. They will bring a smile on the face of any grouch. Even the dullest mind can understand when taken in Walker's "easy-to-take" doses.

Single copies 10c postpaid
25 copies \$2.00 postpaid
100 copies \$6.50 express paid

SOCIALIST PARTY, 803 W. MADISON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Socialist Watch Fob

This is something new in model and design. The cut shown here is exact size of the fob—but of course does not display its beauty and uniqueness. The metal base is made of oxidized metal, with the emblem in the center in colors. The strap is of good leather.

The "Entertainment Program" plan has met with the general approval of the League, a number of states in \$1 toward defense, quite a sum. Every League should contribute all profits toward the same end.

The Indiana Convention will be held at the P. S. L. Hall, Kokomo, and will probably be the largest one ever. The Indiana Convention will be held at the P. S. L. Hall, Kokomo, and will probably be the largest one ever. The Indiana Convention will be held at the P. S. L. Hall, Kokomo, and will probably be the largest one ever.

The "Entertainment Program" plan has met with the general approval of the League, a number of states in \$1 toward defense, quite a sum. Every League should contribute all profits toward the same end.

STATE LINE, Ind.—Comrade Lakin, in charge of the course, writes that he wishes he had a larger hall for